

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1836.

CORN PLANTING.

As we hear from almost all directions, that many persons have not completed planting their corn, and as the season is late, we would advise all who may yet have corn to plant, to take measures to give it a prompt start in its incipient vegetation. A shovel full of vegetable mould, or of the scrapings of ditches, cellars, gutters, or roads, in addition to the usual quantum of manure, will be sufficient to effect the object in view. If neither of these substances be attainable, a pint of ashes cast into each hill would answer,—and whether the one substance or the other be applied, a table spoonful of plaster should be put on the hill after the corn comes up. With these appliances, we doubt not that much more than all the disadvantages attendant upon the lateness of the season will be obviated, and that good and profitable crops will be thus secured.

The corn crop being in many districts of our country the main reliance for human sustenance, as well as for that of stock, in our present relation and circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to call the attention of farmers to the subject, not because we believe that there is any thing new in what we have said, for there is not; but that a hint timely given, even of the most ordinary routine of duties, frequently serves to admonish one of matters necessary to be performed, but which for the want of it might have been omitted.

If we are to judge of the crops of grass from present appearances, we should say that the husbandman has not much to cheer him with regard to his next winter's supply of hay; for although there has been no lack of rain the present spring, yet it mostly visited us under such disadvantageous circumstances of cold and frost

that it benefitted vegetation but little, and ever since the temperature of the atmosphere has been meliorated, say about two weeks, we have had a continuation of drought. As it is the part of wisdom to provide against contingencies, though they may only rest on possibility, we would ask whether the prudent and discreet farmer should not take prompt and efficient measures to prevent the occurrence of an evil so disastrous to his success, and so full of discomfort to his stock, as would be a scarcity of provender.

If our suggestions be well founded, and we think they are, then the inquiry as to the measures to be adopted becomes of vital importance, not only to individuals engaged in agriculture but to the community at large; for whatever strikes at the productions of the husbandman disastrously, pierces the interests of every other branch and ramification of which the great whole is composed.

At this early period of the season then, resources are manifold and ample. *Millet* and *Indian Corn* may be sown broadcast, and will produce from two to four tons of hay, according to the quality of the land and the thickness of its being sown. One bushel of *Millet* and from 3 to 4 of *Corn*, will be seed enough for an acre of land.

Then there are the *Ruta Baga* and *Mangel Wurtzel*, *Cæsarean Kale*, *Potatoes*, *Beets*, *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, *Carrots* and *Cabbages*, which will all come in excellent play: nor should we forget to mention the *Pumpkin*, of kinds.

The commissioners appointed for that purpose have given notice that they will open books in the town of Belvidere, N. J., on the 23d instant, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Jersey Silk Manufacturing company. It is intended to raise \$300,000 for the purpose of carrying on the growing of the Mulberry, raising of the silk and the manufactory thereof.

Spring Cider—The Franklin (Mass.) Gazette, says—A lot of ten barrels of very fine cider was made on the 1st inst. by Mr. F. Strickland of this town, from pomace which had been frozen in the press and remained there through the winter. A farmer in Deerfield made cider a week or two since from a quantity of apples which were left in the winter, and came out bright, fresh and unfrozen in the spring.

[From the Easton Whig.]

No. I.

To the People of the Eastern Shore.

On the day the Legislature adjourned, I wrote a note to two editors of newspapers, indicating a desire to trouble their types a little, as soon as I returned home and could find leisure, on the subject of the proposed *Eastern Shore Rail Road*; but although the balance of that letter was published, I am not aware the only part which I desired should meet the public eye was ever published, and that was for an invitation speedily to take up the subject for their sage consideration. I am aware that those of our countrymen whose vision has been bounded by the sensible horizon which surrounds their own domicils, or whose indolent thoughts have not been permitted to wander beyond the circle of their every day employment, or every day enjoyment, regard this scheme as one which could only have found birth in the feverish brain of some moon struck visionary. What, say they, "a Rail Road through the E. S. Peninsula! and to be a part too of the great national works to afford rapid travel between the North and South? preposterous! monstrous!"

In the outset I profess a want of sufficient time to do justice to this important subject in hasty essays, and above all, want of time will preclude me from obtaining authentic proofs of some facts, which nevertheless, certainly exist, and which are essential to render the case I am supporting, perfectly clear and obvious to the most incredulous; but if such of our countrymen as are now sceptical on this subject will have patience to come along with me, I will promise at least to make him doubt in his disbelief of this scheme, if I do not convince him unconditionally of its practicability at a cheap rate, advantages to the whole Shore, and profit to the stockholders. It will not be my purpose to attempt to show that there is at this time travel and commerce enough on this shore to justify from its resources the making a rail road, although I will say, that the existence of a rail road for a term of fifty years would create in that time the necessary travel and commerce; but I propose to shew that there is foreign travel from the South to the North, now in readiness to support this road by its means alone, and independent of the funds to be derived from the liberal and enlightened plan of the General Government which proposes to make the rail roads the exclusive carriers of the mails. While the Government will save money and have the mail carried with more certainty and despatch by their plan on rail roads, it will be seen that the amount received by the roads for this purpose will be nearly entirely clear gain to them.

On casting the eye over the map of our peninsula, it will be seen that we not only have the most favoured spot, that perhaps nature in her bounty ever created on the face of this globe, for the projection of a rail road; but besides this we

have a beautiful spot of earth, bearing other characteristics. It has come from the hands of its creator, with almost the same smooth finish which it could have possessed, had it been under the graduation of a corps of engineers, employed from the days of Father Noah to the present time. Our soil is emphatically fertile, and not an inch of it but may, by the use of lime, be made first rate land, equal in its general productiveness to any land in the country. Our whole shore has been overspread and shaded by rich and heavy forests, large portions of which particularly in the interior still remain to attest its native origin and fertility; we are nearly surrounded by two of the noblest bays in the world, and we are cut up and intersected by navigable rivers and creeks, to an extent unlike all other spots on the face of the Globe; affording navigation for transportation from almost every neighborhood; these natural highways, many of them do not go far into the interior, and whilst they give us transportation from place to place, give us a number of luxuries for our diet, which go to supersede one-half of the labor necessary for sustenance, and exceeds perhaps in its variety, abundance, and excellence, the supply afforded by any other place on earth. It is to those extraordinary and wonderful advantages more than to any thing else, that may be ascribed, extraordinary as it may seem, the inertness, the indolence and supineness, which has caused our population to retrograde in numbers as our lands have retrograded in quality—no axiom is more true than that which alleges that men work and improve their soil, just in the ratio of the difficulty of obtaining subsistence from it. When we gain subsistence with very little labour we soon become impatient of any labour—when men are compelled to work hard every day to gain their daily subsistence, labour becomes habitual, and habit makes it pleasant.

Our shore from these very causes, strange as at first view they may seem, has fallen into neglect, and many of our most enterprising citizens are annually leaving us. The spirit of public Internal Improvements, so rife in the country, has occupied the thoughts of all our people or emigration, believing that we were without those natural and incidental advantages, which could lead to similar improvements on this Shore, and that we must therefore, remain forever stationary.

A brighter day is undoubtedly dawning on this Eastern Shore, and one that is to bind her citizens to her from one extreme of her bounds to the other, a day that is to bring, and speedily, a great increase to her population, and to make the Eastern Shore that which nature intended it should be, the garden spot of the country.

Whilst there is a vigorous effort now progressing along the line of our exterior water courses to improve the soil, the interior of the Shore is every day becoming thinner of its inhabitants, and every day brings an increasing number of old fields turned out to run into wilderness or waste land. How long I would ask, would it require for the improvements now going on upon the navigable water courses, chiefly by means of calcareous manures, to reach the interior of the Shore without the aid of a rail road through it, with laterals to every convenient navigable point on both the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake? Ages might be required, whilst by

the operation of the rail road, fifty years would not be required to place it completely on a footing throughout, with the most favored and most improving portion of the United States.

It will be borne in mind that the rivers, and creeks of our shore take their rise near the centre of the peninsula, fall to the east into the Delaware, and into the Chesapeake in the West. If you draw a line through the centre, it will be found to pass throughout our table lands, and cross cuts through more than two or three of those waters as low as navigable points. Our shore may be likened to a comb laid directly North and South with a bar in the middle of the table land, resembling the teeth of the comb. By a straight line rail road, on this table land, as may be seen by the map, the distance will be only a fraction over one hundred miles, and on this rail road by a locomotive you may run a passenger from one extremity of our part of the shore to the other in three hours and a half! Then the lateral roads would throw all the meats raised on the interior of the Shore to the navigable depots for their natural market, the city of Baltimore; whilst on the other hand the wood, the fruits, the vegetables to be passed on this road, would go to the depots on the Delaware to seek their natural market in Philadelphia and New York. As return cargoes, lime, plaster and merchandize would come from both sides for distribution down the main stem of the road.

Let me ask you to allow this essay to serve as the rough outline of the plan of the Eastern Shore rail road, and in my next I will enter into some calculations which although rough and hasty, will I am sure nearly approximate to truth to say this road can and will be supported alone by the foreign travel on it; independent both of the mail appropriation which it must and will have, and of the trade furnished by the country through which it passes. I will take leave to say, that, in the consideration of this subject, so vitally important do I consider to the Eastern Shore, it is to be devoutly hoped, that the narrow minded and jealous bickerings of party politics, will be wholly excluded and discarded.

I therefore hope this article will forthwith find a place in every newspaper on this Shore, as all other articles should do on the same subject, whether they be for the road or against it. Let all light be shed upon the subject. No time is to be lost, as this subject should be considered by the people, and understood by them, as well as their representatives, in time for the necessary action at the May session.

THOS. EMORY.

FARMERS' WORK.

The way to preserve your Indian corn against the wire worm and against birds, is to dissolve about a pound and a half of copperas in warm water, enough to steep about three pecks of corn, or in other words, make the solution as strong as it can be made, put in as much copperas as the water will dissolve, and soak your corn therein 48 hours before you plant it. The corn will thus be secured against the wire worm, which destroys the kernel, while in the ground, but not against the cut worm, which eats off the young shoots, just below the surface of the soil. The remedy against the cut worm is the application of quick-

lime, or unleached ashes, or a mixture of both on the hill, soon after planting. Potash, dissolved in water in the proportion of about one pound of potash to two quarts of water, is said to make an excellent wash for fruit trees, destroying the bark louse, and some say the borer.

Cleanse your Cellars.—If you consider good health an object worthy your attention, you will be careful not to breathe the gases which emanate from putrefaction, either those which are caused by the decomposition of vegetable or of animal substances. Rotting or rotten potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, as well as beef brine, pork brine, and tainted meats of any sort, are often unsuspected causes of bilious or typhus fevers, and should, therefore, be removed in season to the compost bed, and covered with earth, or otherwise disposed of, so that they may not annoy the senses, nor poison the air, in and about a farmer's premises. We have been assured by physicians of eminence, that they have reason for believing that bilious or typhus fevers, of a malignant or fatal kind, have often originated from sources of this description.

Sea Sand as manure for Potatoes, &c.—A letter from Wm. Moody to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, published in the 4th volume of the Mass. Agr. Repository, p. 353, recommends sea sand as an antidote against the wire worm, and has no doubt it would prove efficacious against other insects which infest potatoes while growing. This writer says—"I am persuaded from experience, that sea sand, put under corn or potatoes with manure, or spread on the land, will go far, if not wholly, to the total destruction of those destructive worms on which nothing else seems to have any effect. It has a beneficial effect, spread on land before ploughing, or even after land is planted with corn or potatoes; not only to destroy the wire worm and other insects, but to increase the crop. With my neighbors a load of sea sand is considered preferable to a load of their best manure, to mix in with common barn manure, or to spread on their gardens and low flat land."

Mr. Moody likewise says in the same letter—"late planted potatoes, which are gathered in before ripe, are far best for seed the next year. If kept in a dry warm place, in a cellar, they will be much earlier, and likely to produce more abundantly the next year, and will be as good for use the following spring, though they may not be so good in the fall."

Mr. Moody's opinion relative to planting late or unripe potatoes, is corroborated by an article originally published in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, and republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. v., p. 409, in which it is stated, that "the ripe potato, having performed all its operations, becomes more inert; but the circulation of the sap in the unripe tuber having been stopped, it starts more readily, and with greater vigor when planted; the one seems to die, worn out with age, the other seems accidentally to have fallen asleep, and when awake possesses an unspent vigor and energy."—N. E. Farmer.

To preserve Milk.—In very warm weather, says the Genesee Farmer, when milk sours soon, put two table spoonfuls of salt into every pail of milk before straining; it will greatly improve the quality and quantity of butter.

Notices of new and beautiful plants figured in the London Floricultural and Botanical Magazines, with some account of those which it would be desirable to introduce into our gardens.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, POLYPETALOUS, PLANTS.
Ternstroïaceæ.

CAMELLIA.

Since our last, several new varieties have been in flower, in the vicinity. Among others, *rosa-flora* and *Weimaria*, in Mr. Sweetser's collection. The latter is a single white flower, of great beauty; the stamens are very numerous, and spread out much in the style of those of a *cereus*. The plant was very small, and the flower consequently weak. *C. reticulata* has been in full bloom both at Mr. Wilder's and in our collection. Park's rose stripe has also been in flower; its fragrance is very perceptible; and on this account alone, aside from its beauty, which is considerably attractive, it should be in every collection. We have now in bloom *concinna*; it is somewhat like *eximia* of the English collections. *C. j. corallina*, of some French catalogues, seems to be synonymous with *florida* of the English.

Hypericaceæ.

OCHRANTHE Lindl.

arguta Lindl. A green-house plant; with white flowers; a native of China. Bot. Reg. t. 1819.

A shrub introduced from China to the Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick, where it flowered as long ago as 1826. The plant died a short time afterwards, and has never been seen since. A drawing was taken at the time, and has been kept ever since, with the hope, that it might be again discovered, and accurately described by the fruit. Dr. Lindley states that he was unable even to obtain "an approximation to its true station in the system." It is a pretty plant, from the representation of the plate, but as it is lost to England, and may be a long time before it is again introduced, a particular description will not be of much interest. (Bot. Reg., Dec.)

Rosaceæ.

RUBUS

nutkanus De Cand. Nutka Bramble. A hardy shrub; flowers white; appearing in the summer; propagated like the other species; a native of North-west America. Bot. Mag., t. 3453.

"A large flowered, handsome" species, "nearly allied to the *R. odoratus*, or flowering raspberry." The leaves are large, cordate, five-lobed, doubly serrate, and copiously reticulated with veins. The flowers large and white, with numerous stamens and yellow anthers. It was discovered by A. Menzies, Esq., during the voyage of Captain Vancouver, at Queen Charlotte's sound, in lat. 61° on the North-west Coast; since by Mr Douglas, extending from 43° in North California, to 52° at Nootka Sound. He also found it extending to the interior to the head of the Columbia river. By Mr. Drummond it was detected on the eastern declivity of the Rocky mountains, in lat. 52°. (Bot. Mag., Dec.)

Oxalidaceæ.

O'XALIS

Piotta. Col. Piotta's Oxalis. A half-hardy perennial, with reddish yellow flowers; appearing in July and August; propagated by offsets, in rich, sandy loam; a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Bot. Reg., 1817.

"A truly beautiful little half-hardy, or frame perennial, flowering most copiously during the months of July and August." It does not produce much of an appearance in the border; but

"a large pot filled with its dense green leaves, and covered with the large, salmon-coloured flowers, is a lovely object." In this respect it is somewhat similar to *O. Dèppeii*, which flowered with us last season. It is supposed a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was received from Professor Savi, of Pisa, as also from other botanic gardens in Italy. The drawing was made from plants, which flowered in the collection of Mrs. Marryatt, who is the only possessor of it in England. (Bot. Reg., Dec.)

Polygonaceæ.

COCCO'LOBA Lindl. (from kokkos fruit, and lobes, a lobe; in allusion to the lobed seeds.)

virens Lindl. Green sea-side Grape. A hot-house plant; with white flowers; appearing in August; supposed a native of the West Indies. Bot. Reg. t. 1816.

"Communicated from Wormleybury, by Sir Abraham Hume, with whom it flowered in August, 1833," under the name of *excoriata*, which is very different. The flowers appear in drooping racemes; and are not very showy. Native country supposed the West Indies. (Bot. Reg., Dec.)

DICOTYLEDONOUS, MONOPETALOUS, PLANTS.

Ericaceæ.

RHODODE'NDRON

var. *pulcherrimum* Lindl. "The lovely" Rhododendron. Between *R. arboreum* and *R. caucasicum*. A hardy evergreen shrub, with flowers of a light rose color; a hybrid variety. Bot. Reg. t. 1820.

A very beautiful variety, produced by Mr. Waterer, of Knaphill, between *R. arboreum* and *caucasicum*. It is "an abundant flowerer." (Bot. Reg., Dec.)

var. *Nobleanum* Hort. Noble's Rhododendron.

A hardy evergreen shrub, with flowers of a deep and brilliant rose color; a hybrid variety. Bot. Reg. t. 1820.

Very much like *pulcherrimum*, in all respects, "except that its flowers are of a deep and brilliant rose color." Both are stated to be "among the handsomest hardy shrubs in cultivation." (Bot. Reg., Dec.)

maximum var. *hybridum* Hook. *R. fragrans* Hort. Laurel leaved Rhododendron.

Supposed between *R. glauca* (*Azalea glauca*) and *R. maximum*. A hardy shrub, with white flowers tinged with pink; a hybrid variety. Bot. Mag., t. 3454.

"A charming plant," cultivated in the Glasgow botanic garden, under the name of *R. fragrans*. Dr. Hooker states that it has every appearance of a hybrid, and refers it to a figure in the Bot. Reg. t. 195, as a synonym. The flowers are delicate, in large umbels; anthers yellow. "Whatever may be its origin, it is amply worthy a place in every flower-garden and shrubbery." (Bot. Mag. Dec.)

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

On the Diseases of Trees and method of Cure.

When it is observed of a tree, that it does not shoot forth, we are certain that it is either punctured to the liber or white bark, or that it is deficient in nourishment from the poverty of the earth, in which it is planted, that will in time prove its destruction. The remedy is to lay bare the roots in the month of November, for three feet around the tree, and put in three or four baskets of well rotted cow manure; throw upon this three or four buckets of water to force the manure amongst the roots, after which fill up the hole with the same earth that was taken out of

it; the roots becoming refreshed throw out new fibres, and the year after the tree will be seen shooting forth its green foliage again. If the summer is very dry you must throw two buckets of water around it from time to time. The winter following in trimming the trees, you must not leave as many branches as on those that have always been in good health. Trees of every description are cured in this manner.

Bad Soil.—Fruit trees accommodate themselves more to warm light earth than to that which is cold and wet.

Diseased Roots.—Frequently a tree, all of a sudden, after having thriven many years, will become weak and languid; this arises from the roots becoming rotten from having been planted too deep, from the many fibres, from humidity or otherwise. This is easily remedied by laying bare the roots in autumn, and cutting off such as are decayed, up to the sound wood.

Exhausted Earth.—If the tree languishes in its sound roots, the malady arises from the earth being too much exhausted. To reanimate it, remove the exhausted earth and replace it with new; afterwards throw around the foot of the tree two good baskets of cow manure, if the earth is warm, or that of the horse if it is cold, and when the time arrives to trim it, cut out the old wood. If it does not shoot forth well the succeeding year, it ought then to be dug up and thrown away.

To regenerate old Trees.—When you have in your garden a very old tree, whose branches on the right and left indicate dying, you may calculate the cause to be in the roots, it wants nourishment, and the earth about its feet is too old, exhausted, and dry. To give it again health and vigor, lay bare the roots in the month of November, for four feet square all around them, so as not to injure them; afterwards throw five or six baskets of well rotted cow manure above the roots, the fall and winter rains will decompose it; if the winter is dry, you must water it, in order that the liquor of the manure may become a kind of pus to nourish the roots; the sap will begin to flow, and the earth and tree revive. In the month of February cut the old branches to the body of the tree, covering the wound so as to prevent either rain or the sun from doing any injury. After the first year the branches will be three feet; and, if it is a tree which ought to be trimmed, the winter after trim the branches a foot long. This manner of resuscitating all kinds of trees is excellent.

Trees diseased on one side only.—If a tree is diseased on one side and vigorous on the other, lay the roots entirely bare, remove the diseased part, and cut the larger roots in order to make the tree equal, and the circulation of the sap more general; put new earth above the roots, even if they should not be unhealthy, and two or three baskets of manure as above.

When you trim this tree leave the vigorous side long, and you must leave all the fruit branches, even the weakest, so as to draw the sap; trim very close the diseased side; cut off all useless branches, and leave a few fruit branches.

Yellow Leaves.—This disease arises often from the same cause as that of the disease last spoken of, that is to say, exhausted earth. In such case administer new earth mixed with ma-

nure reduced nearly to that of common earth; or, without entirely uncovering the roots, with ashes and soot, these materials are very good for light earths. When the ground is cold pigeon dung is very good, particularly where it has been in a heap for two years to ameliorate its strong heat; spread it an inch deep about the foot of the tree, and in the month of March following bury it. For the want of this dung, you must take away the old earth from around the tree and replace it with new, mixed with fine well rotted horse manure. If the yellowness arises from the earth being damp, take horse-dung mixed with water, so as to form a kind of pap, make a trench around the foot of the tree, pour in the mixture, cover it, and let it thus remain, it will reanimate it. If the yellow leaves arise from a contrary cause, that is from the soil being too light and dry, you must as soon as the month of November arrives, uncover the roots, and put about them the scrapings or settlings of a pool well drained, worn out, and exhausted street mud, hog-dung, or other similar manure; these simple and easy means will resuscitate them.

A tree often becomes yellow from having given too much fruit, and exhausting its substance. In this case you must pull off a part of the fruit and apply fresh nourishment to the roots.

When a tree appears to languish, make a circle around the foot of it, in which you must put any convenient manure; in trimming it, cut off all superfluous wood, and after you have filled up the hole in which you have put the manure, leave nature to act, and she will resuscitate it soon. In digging around the tree, keep off at from two to four feet distance, observing as you approach the tree to dig carefully around the mound in which the roots are formed.

Sterility.—Open the earth about the foot of the tree, cut off the extremities of the large roots, shorten those that are too long or far off, and all the small ones near the trunk; throw good new earth upon them and cover them up.

Means to produce fruit from trees which flourish well, but whose fruit becomes blighted almost every year.—There are some trees which are charming to the eye when in blossom, but which retain none of their fruit; in this case, at least six buckets of water thrown around them when in full bloom, will answer a good purpose. If you have not so much water, you may refresh the tree by sprinkling the buds. When the fall of the blossoms is in too great an abundance, bleed the tree or prune the roots.

Inertness of the Sap.—In very cold and dry summers, in which there is not much rain, it happens that the sap ceases to flow by degrees. You will then see a great portion of the fruit, particularly peaches, which have the most need of a large stock of sap to acquire maturity, fall or prove abortive. The only remedy in this case is to open around the foot of the tree, and to throw in a bucket of water to open the pores and revive the sap, which will prove well that watering and vigilance are necessary in gardening.

When the spring is dry and cold, it happens often that a peach tree does not shed its blossoms, the flower attaching itself to the small nut of the peach, dries it up and makes it fall; to remedy this, you must bare the roots and throw in

buckets of water, and when it is dried up, cover them again with earth, and continue watering them every week during the month of March and April, until you find the fruit safe and well grown, this raises the sap and saves the fruit; it is good to water freely peach and apricot trees during the great heat of summer, and above all when the fruit is approaching to maturity. When the fruit is well grown, the tree must be thinned of those that are superabundant, which not only makes the fruit grow larger but better, it also preserves the vigor of the tree, which would become ruined in two or three years, if you do not proportion the fruit to the strength of the tree. Peaches, nectarines, and apricots, must be thinned in May. Only a few fruit must be suffered to remain on the weak branches.

When the heat is great and a continual drought, at the end of July, and during the month of August, it is good to throw around the foot of the tree, and particularly the peach, a bucket or a half bucket of water so as to arouse the sap and prevent the fruit from falling half ripe. When you observe the tree languish and the fruit advance very slowly and fall in great numbers, you may be sure it is in the sap, you must then put water to the foot of the tree, for which purpose you must make a trench around it at a short distance, so that the water may be better held, cover the earth with leaves or straw, and throw water on it, so as to enable the earth to preserve its freshness.

To give fruit a fine color, about the end of June clip with a scissors those leaves that surround the fruit, and when they have grown nearly to their size, remove all their leaves from around them, so that the dew, rain, and sun may penetrate, paying attention to the soil, the weather, and the strength of the fruit, for delicate fruit becomes scorched if laid bare too soon, and if too late will remain without colour and taste. Peaches and apricots should be laid bare only fifteen days previous to their being ripe, otherwise the fruit would become defective and imperfect about the stone. By jetting water with a syringe, upon those fruit exposed to the sun two or three times a day, you will give them a peculiar and curious color, but at the same time impair the quality.

When the severity of the heat occasions the fruit to fall, instead of watering, dig around the roots two inches deep, which fill with the ashes of wood, and to prevent the wind from blowing it away, cover these ashes with earth.

Peach and apricot trees are liable to what is termed the blight, which is an injury that shews itself by the leaves becoming crimped, shrivelled, dull, and yellow; they fall about the first rain; you have nothing to do but first to remove all the blighted leaves, so that the new foliage of the succeeding spring by force of the sap of those which have been blighted, come quicker.

To remove gum you must with a proper instrument cut down to the inner part of the tree, and cover the wound with dry earth, tied on with a cloth.

This is the general method of treating diseased trees in France, which from similarity of climate with that of this country, will apply here. Many persons believe it to be only necessary to plant a tree, and that nature will do all the rest. It is

true, we must depend upon nature for the success of our endeavors; but we must recollect that the fruit trees we cultivate, are not indigenous to this climate, and that our want of skill and judgment in planting and nourishing them, may embarrass the operations of nature in bringing the fruit to perfection. It becomes necessary, therefore, to ensure success, that we should aid nature in her operations, by removing all obstructions to her efforts, and furnishing the proper attention and nourishment for the prosperity of the tree. In order to effect this, observations and experiments are necessary; and ordinary care and attention to the method prescribed above, will be sufficient to accomplish our purpose.

How much then, is to be deprecated that want of zeal, which is so clearly manifested in this section of the country in relation to the cultivation and care of fruit trees. Providence has peculiarly blessed us with the means of indulging in most of the luxuries enjoyed by other sections of the globe, but our apathy appears to have created a total disregard to her munificent blessings in this respect. There is no spot on earth where most of the stone fruit of other climes, could be cultivated in more perfection than in this State. The diversity of soil produces diversity of fruit, and although, on Charleston Neck, peaches and nectarines are destroyed by various insects, yet, all kinds of plums and cherries may be raised in great perfection; some of the latter raised there by Mr. Michel, are equal in every respect to any ever produced in a more Northern climate. Cultivators instead of importing and increasing the fine plums of France, appear to be satisfied with the miserable trash that grows unheeded and uncared for in thickets. This negligence is reprehensible and ought to be corrected.

A FRENCHMAN.

REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF HARDY DECIDUOUS & EVERGREEN PLANTS.

[From Paxton's Magazine of Botany.]

The culture of hardy shrubs is in general simple and easy, the chief things to be noticed are—the proper season of planting—the situation in which the plants will thrive—the kind of soil best suited to their growth—and the encouragement given to enable them to thrive afterwards.

The proper season for planting.—As soon as the leaves begin to fall in October, deciduous trees may be planted with safety; and although this planting continues until the trees begin to swell their buds again in the spring, yet those plants have invariably succeeded best with us which were shifted in October, November, February, and March, and those the worst that were planted in December, January, and April.

Evergreens, in general, if taken up carefully, may be planted with success any season of the year, provided dull or dripping weather be taken advantage of for that purpose. There are particular seasons, however, when they will thrive with much greater freedom than at others. If the situation be dry, and the soil light and sandy, they should be planted (with the exception of hollies) in November and December, if the weather be mild; on the other hand, if the situation be low and the soil retentive of moisture, they should be planted in May. In both cases it is indispensable that all large trees and shrubs

be removed with good balls, and that the roots be uninjured. Hollies should be removed from the end of May to the end of June.

In planting evergreens I perfectly agree with Mr. McNab, that whether it be done in a dull day, a wet day, or a dry day, it is very necessary to keep in view the expediency of keeping the plants for as short a time out of the ground as possible—if only a few minutes, so much the better; and in all cases, when it can be done, when great numbers are to be planted, we should if possible have some men stationed to take up the plants, others to carry them, and a third set to put them in the ground.

"In all seasons, situations and soils, the plants should be well soaked with water as soon as the earth is put about the roots. Where the water is not at hand, so that it may not be easily carried, or wheeled by men, a horse with a water-barrel on wheels should be used. As soon as the plant has been put into its place, the hole should be filled in, leaving a sufficient hollow round the stem, and as far as the roots extend, to hold water, which should then be poured on in sufficient quantity to soak the ground down to the lowest part of the roots; in short, the whole should be made like a kind of puddle."

"By this practice, which is particularly necessary in spring and autumn planting, the earth is carried down by the water, and every crevice among the roots is filled. Care must always be taken to have as much earth above the roots of the plants as will prevent them from being exposed when the water has subsided. The best plan is to take an old birch broom, or any thing similar, and laying it down near the root, pour the water upon it; this breaks the fall of the water, and prevents the roots from being washed bare of such earth as may adhere to them: in this way time is saved, for the water may be poured out in a full stream from the pail, a watering-pot, or even from a spout or pipe in the water-cart or barrel, when the situation is such that this can be brought up to the plant."

"After the first watering has dried up, the earth should be levelled round the stem of the plant, and, as far out as the water has been put on, but not trod; if the plants are large a second watering is sometimes necessary, but in ordinary sized plants, one watering is quite sufficient; and after remaining twenty-four hours, more or less, according to the nature of the soil, the earth should be trod as firm as possible, and, after treading should be dressed with a rake."

2. "The situations in which the plants will thrive.—With regard to the situation in which each shrub should be planted, little can be said here; to form a correct judgment of this, a knowledge of the natural habits of each is required; this knowledge may be easily obtained by referring to a botanical catalogue, and other works treating on the subject. Some shrubs love a dry and elevated situation, and will not thrive crowded with others,—some are rather tender, and must have warm and sheltered places,—others are very hardy, and will thrive planted anywhere,—others again will not grow freely unless they are placed in low damp ground,—and others do not flourish if much exposed to the rays of the sun.

3. "The kind of soil best suited for them.—With respect to soil, hardy shrubs may be divided into two kinds, viz. first, shrubs requiring common soil; and second, those shrubs constituting the American garden. A rich, light hazel loam, undoubtedly suits the greater part of the first class of plants, although many of the stronger growing kinds will make fine bushes on almost any kind of soil. The American plants, as *Kalmias*, *Rhododendrons*, *Andromedas*, &c. &c., make the finest plants and the best show, if they are planted in a soil composed for the most part of sandy peat; but in the absence of this, a very good compost may be made for them of light hazelly loam, river sand, and vegetable or leaf mould, equal parts, or a little peat earth mixed with it. After having taken out the original soil from the proposed border to about a foot and a half deep, substitute the above mixture in its place.

4. "To encourage the growth of the Shrubs after being planted.—Whilst the plants are small, constantly keep down all rank growing weeds, and clear off all rubbish that would otherwise retard their growth; also they receive much benefit by the surface of the ground being often stirred with a Dutch hoe, as it prevents the surface baking hard in dry weather.

Watering shrubs, except in peculiar situations, during dry summers, appears to be of very little, if any benefit; on the other hand, it takes up much time, and is the means of the ground baking hard when dried by the sun again. When they have advanced to a large size all the care required is to cut off the overhanging branches, so as not to allow them to smother each other, or the stems of those over-hung will become naked and unsightly.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD BREEDS OF CATTLE.

We wish once more to remind our readers upon the importance of keeping a good breed of cattle, even if they keep but a few of them, rather than a great herd of poor ones.

The severity of the last winter teaches us a good lesson upon this subject. A few good first rate cattle would not have required so much fodder and have been worth much more, of themselves. A large and handsome cow may perhaps eat somewhat more than a smaller one, but the labor of taking care of her is no more—and the worth of her in the market is oftentimes twice as much as that of the small and mean one. This is beginning to be felt and practiced upon in the Western country where forage is undoubtedly more abundant than it is here; and where they are in the habit of keeping immense herds of cattle. They are now turning their attention to better breeds, thinking no doubt, that it is better to have a smaller number of cattle of great value, than to keep more in number of less individual value. In Ohio during the past year, companies have been formed, and Agents sent to England to select out and purchase the very best that could be found, and import them to this country. Cows and Bulls of the Improved breeds sell there for large prices—while here such is the apathy that a person who ever goes to an extra expense in and of himself to procure the best, meets with much

ridicule and but little encouragement. We are happy to say that a few spirited individuals have obtained the first rate Bulls for the purpose of improving their own breeds, and for the purpose of benefitting those who feel anxious to improve, and yet the same men will tell you that, setting aside the benefit which has been done in their own herds, they have been poorly requited by any patronage or encouragement from others.—And what is the reason? Because most of our farmers do not calculate right. They value cattle by their numbers rather than by their good properties.

Their minds are cramped down to the minimum value of ordinary stock, and it is hard to raise it to a higher standard. They can't for the life of them, see why a cow or bull should be worth fifty or an hundred dollars, and that one should ever sell for three hundred, is the most absurd extravagance that they ever heard of. These limited ideas should be enlarged. We do not wish to encourage extravagance. We do not wish our farmers to rear fancy stock. We do not wish that they should go beyond their incomes or means and purchase at enormous prices cattle which have nothing uncommon or excellent to recommend them. But we do wish, most earnestly wish, that they would rouse up a little in this respect. Keep not so many, but those that are better. Condense the value of your herds into a smaller number of bodies; and then the relative profit will be enhanced. It is plain enough to be seen that the man who rears a yoke of oxen which will sell for from \$100 to 150 at four or five years old, reaps more than he who rears a yoke that he can get but fifty or sixty for, at the same age. If you are not able to improve your stock solely yourself, get others to associate with you. Club together by neighborhoods and help each other. And if any of your neighbors who, perhaps, cannot well afford, should take a first rate animal for the season, relying upon your encouragement and support—give him your encouragement and support. Don't "as the manner of some is," cry him down, and "run" him down, and throw every obstacle in the way. You thereby do much mischief and no good. Don't practice the play of the dog in the manger, but put your shoulder to the work, promote every laudable undertaking of the kind, cheerfully and promptly. We make these remarks because we know of more than one instance of the kind; and because also we deem it a fit opportunity to call attention to this subject now, while the memory of the scarcity of the hay mow is fresh in your minds. Let this precept be adopted by every farmer—better have fifty dollars worth in one cow, than in five, at ten each; and an hundred dollars worth of oxen in one yoke, than in two, at fifty each, and remember that this is just as easily done as it is to follow in the old system.

Good Cattle—The New Castle (Dela.) Gazette, gives the following account of the late sale of Mr. John Barney's stock—"A Bakewell Buck, brought \$150; another buck \$100; two Bakewell Ewes, 50 each; several with lambs at \$35 each, and ewes without lambs 25 dollars each; two heifers of Simm's celebrated milk breed \$75 each; two short horned Durham breed, \$100 each; and the celebrated 26 quart cow, (Simm's breed) \$100.

STAGGERS IN HORSES AND SHEEP.

This disorder has been rather common in Parsonfield and some of the neighboring towns. A number of animals have died with it. Much has been written and said concerning the cause and cure of this disorder. It prevails at different seasons of the year, affects animals that work as well as those that are idle, and such as are in the stable as well as those that run in the pasture. It is evident that there are many causes of the disease. In winter it is doubtless mostly occasioned by animals being confined to dry fodder, which produces costiveness. A fever is excited and there is an influx of blood to the brain. As the disorder results from a disordered state of the stomach, feeding on roots would doubtless be a good prevention. Potatoes with salt would be very good, as they are a gentle purgative.

Symptoms. The symptoms of the staggers are drowsiness, inflamed eyes, half shut and full of tears, the appetite bad, the disposition to sleep gradually increased, subtleness, a continual hanging of the head, or resting it on the manger, rearing, falling, and lying in a state of insensibility, walking in a circle for a considerable length of time, the ears hot with a burning fever, &c.

Remedy. Bleeding and the most active purgatives are recommended. A skilful physician informs us that he has frequently known the following dose to give relief to horses. It is warm stimulating, and a powerful physic.

Four ounces *aloës*, one ounce gum myrrh, pounded fine, sifted through a coarse sieve, and given in warm sweetened water, or in half a pint of gin with warm water. Some writer recommends giving one ounce of *aloës* dissolved in hot water and then one-fourth of an ounce every four hours until purging be produced. Other purgatives may given if *aloës* be not at hand. *Yankee Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Early in the spring, from deficiency in the stock of winter honey, the bees of one hive are often found to rob those of another. To prevent this, I know of no better way than to make the entry hole of the hive that contains the most honey so small that it will barely admit them to go in and out.—But the greatest object which could claim the attention of every one who has the charge of bees, is to prevent their destruction by worms. Perhaps two-thirds of the bees on the Island have within a few years been destroyed by the insect called the miller. It enters the hive and lays eggs, which soon produce worms in such numbers as to destroy the bees or drive them from the hives. To prevent the access of worms, the hives should be perfectly tight, and have but one hole at the lower edge of the hive; the continual passing of the bees will prevent them. But the most sure way of keeping them out is to have a well made hive, to act very level on a board, which shall project out in front of the hive 7 inches, to have a channel or groove about 10 inches long, and 2 wide, and half an inch deep out in this board; and then have a board about 4 inches wide nailed over the groove outside of the hive. The bees will enter the hive by this groove—the entry hole being at such a

distance (four inches) from the hive, no kind of insect will ever enter. I have observed that bees which deposite their honey in trees very generally have worms among them, if the hole is large or if there are two or three small ones. But when the hole has been small I have always found the honey pure and free from worms. Besides this great advantage, the bees are less annoyed by the dust and leaves blowing in during dry weather and rain beating in during heavy storms. All kinds of dirt are very offensive to bees. The hives should be of new clean boards. To have them quite clean is much better than to rub them with sugar or salt and water.—I have known bees to forsake hives which once contained fish or some other oily substance. The empty hives, during winter, should be in some place where they can be kept from dirt, particularly from mice and rats. When bees swarm and light on the limbs of trees, they should not be shaken off violently, but the hive should be put near them, or the limbs sawed off.

The next object of attention is to take up the honey without destroying the bees.

The old method of killing the bees to get the honey, is a very bad one—it can be easily avoided about the first of July, or as soon as the bees begin to lie idle in the front of the hive, take a hive of the same dimensions as the one they are in, and bore in the top of it as many holes as you can, about an inch in diameter—raise [near the dusk of the evening] the hive that contains the bees—put it over the one that has the holes. The bees will immediately descend into the lower one, and will fill it with honey. If the hive is fixed according to the above directions, they will go out and enter the same hole that they did when filling the first one; and thus they will not be disturbed in the least. But when the hole is made in the side of the hive itself, you are under the necessity of stopping it up and making them pass through one with which they have not been acquainted. In the fall after the bees have done collecting honey, take off the top hive and turn it bottom upwards, place the edge of it near the entry hole; and by thumping a little the bees will immediately leave it and enter the other. Take a piece of board of the proper size and screw it in over the holes.—By this method you get a hive full of fine honey, and a sufficiency in the other for the bees to live on during the winter. Unless the bees have a second hive to fill, they are in a good season almost entirely idle after July, for want of room to store their honey.

By this method of management, bees are rendered very profitable.—Two years ago I bought a swarm of bees on the limb of a tree for \$3 25. From this one I have 5 others, which independently of the honey they have produced, I value at 28 dollars—and should the three following seasons prove favorable, I shall from this one hive, have bees enough to support my family. From one hive of bees I can generally get two others every year. At a moderate calculation, I shall have in 3 years 60 hives, and should the season be favorable, I shall have one hundred. When my number of hives is sufficiently increased, each one will every season, produce honey to the amount of seven and a half dollars.—*Long Island Journal of Philosophy.*

NEW JERSEY MARL-BEDS, BETTER THAN GOLD MINES.

Professor Rogers, in his late report on the Geology of New Jersey, ascribes the usefulness of the marl or green mineral, as a manure to its *ROSASH*, which is always present and essential to its composition. The efficacy of the article lies mainly in the green granules, and not, as many imagine, in the shells and other foreign substances discovered occasionally in the beds. He moreover says that the more essential and permanent properties of this mineral are in no way connected with the gypsum, or with the carbonate of lime, which so frequently forms a coating upon the green grains.

Between Long Branch and Deal, along our coast, the marl stratum has been penetrated thirty feet. The upper two feet consist of a green clay, seemingly derived from the disintegration of the green grains, intermixed with a large proportion of yellowish white clay. The main marl bed having a thickness of about 26 feet, contains several subordinate layers, but all contain a large share of the green granules. Beneath the whole is a grey yellowish clay, in which the grains abound, but they are remarkably large, and are associated with numerous casts of shells. A similar layer is seen in Jacob Carl's pits, where it contains beautiful casts of the *Nautilus* and several shells, and also shark's teeth.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

PASTURE LAND.

To manage pasture land advantageously it should be fenced in small lots of four, eight, or twelve acres, according to the largeness of one's farm and stock. And these lots should be bordered at least with a row of trees. It is best that trees of some kind or other should be growing scattering in every part of a pasture, so that the cattle may never have to go too far in a hot hour to obtain a comfortable shade. The grass springs earlier in lots that are thus sheltered, and they will bear the drought better. But too great a portion of shade should be avoided, as it will give a sourness to the grass.

Small lots thus sheltered are not left without snows so early in the spring as larger ones lying bare, as fences and trees cause more of it to remain on the ground. The cold weather in March and April hurts the grass much where the ground is bare, and the winds in winter will not suffer snow to lie deep on land that is too open to the influence of winds and storms.

It is hurtful to pastures to turn in cattle too early in the spring, and most injurious to those pastures in which the grass springs earliest, as in low and wet places. Poaching such land in the spring destroys the sward, so that it will produce less grass. Neither should cattle be let into any pasture till the grass is so much grown as to afford them a good bite, so that they may fill themselves without rambling over the whole lot. The 20th of May is early enough to turn cattle into almost any of our pastures. Out of some they should be kept later. The driest pasture should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the poaching of the wettest may be avoided.—*New England Farmer.*

ROOT CROPS.

In order to carry on the business of breeding live stock successfully, more attention than is usual among farmers must be paid to crops, such as Turnips, especially the Ruta Baga, Carrots, and Mangel Wurtzel. In no way can so large an amount of food for cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, be drawn from an acre of land as in one of these crops, or one which in every way is so profitable to the raiser of stock. In estimating the value of green crops there is no necessity of taking the extraordinary yields which are sometimes obtained as a standard. A thousand bushels of the Ruta Baga, and 800 of carrots have been raised to the acre, but taking the amount at only one half—and under almost any ordinary circumstances that amount can be produced—and it may be seen at once that a crop of corn, oats, or potatoes, cannot be compared with the Ruta Baga or the carrot for profit. The man who wishes to make the most of his farm must raise root crops; for if wheat is his object he can spare more of his land for that purpose, and yet keep the necessary stock, and if raising stock is his business, he may depend on seeing his herds and flocks through the winter in much better order and with less expense, than if he relied on hay alone.

[From the Philadelphia Herald.]

THE GROWTH OF COTTON.

The immense importance of the Cotton Trade to the United States, and the great influence it exerts upon the wealth and prosperity of the country, are subjects of great interest to every American. When we reflect upon the fact, that before 1780 not a single pound of cotton was exported from the United States, and compared with its gradual increase from that period until the present day, we can not but be surprised at the immense extent and importance of that branch of Trade. In 1789, there was raised in the United States, one million of pounds. In 1799, 20 millions. In 1809, 82 millions. In 1819, 167 millions. In 1829, 365 millions, and in 1834, 460 millions; showing an astonishing increase of over 450 millions in a little more than forty years. The whole crop of the world now equals 900 millions of pounds per annum. It is estimated that two pounds per head are now consumed throughout the world, and that the consumption is greater than the crop; or the demand greater than the supply. From this fact we may infer, that the price of cotton will be gradually advancing, proving thereby that the production of cotton will continue to enrich our country, and ultimately bring the balance of trade in favor of the United States. The immense amount of capital employed in the raising of cotton in the United States, exceeds belief. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be about 740 millions of dollars, exclusive of about 80 millions temporarily invested, or circulating. When we consider the constant increase of the consumption of the article, the growing demand for it occasioned by the commercial enterprise of the country, the general favor for the manufactured material: its warmth, durability and cheapness, compared with all other kinds of manufactured cloth, and the facilities of produ-

cing it in its finished state, by the every day improvements in machinery, we cannot but perceive its importance to the wealth and enterprise of the country. The United States never need be afraid of competition in the production of the raw material; the superiority of the article grown in this country, will always place American cotton above all other, and for this reason it will always find a ready sale in foreign markets. What then are the inferences to be drawn from these facts? That the prosperity of the country depends very much upon the production of cotton. That investments in cotton lands will always be safe, and will be sure to yield large profits. That the commerce of the country must go on increasing—and that it is the duty of the government to extend to it every facility in its power.

AMERICAN OIL WELL.

About ten years since, whilst boring for salt water near Burkesville, Ky., after penetrating through solid rock upwards of 200 feet, a fountain of pure oil was struck, which was thrown up in a continued stream more than 12 feet above the surface of the earth. Although in quantity somewhat abated, after the discharge of the first few minutes, during which it was supposed to emit 75 gallons in less than a minute, it still continued to flow for several days successively. The well being on the margin, and near the mouth of a small creek emptying into Cumberland river, the oil soon found its way thither, and for a long time covered its surface. Some gentlemen below, curious to ascertain whether the oil would take fire, applied a torch: quick as a flash, was exhibited the astonishing spectacle of the surface of the river in a blaze, which soon climbed the most elevated cliffs, and scorched the summit of the loftiest trees, to the no small discomfiture of some of the neighbors. It ignites freely, and produces a flame as brilliant as gas. Its qualities were unknown, but a quantity was barrelled, most of which soon leaked out. It is so penetrating as to be difficult to confine in a wooden vessel, and has so much gas as frequently to burst bottles when filled and tightly corked. The color is green, but upon exposure to the air assumes a greenish hue. It is extremely volatile, has a strong pungent, and indescribable smell, and tastes much like the heart of pitch pine. For a short time after the discovery, a small quantity of the oil would flow whilst pumping the salt water, which led to the impression that it could always be drawn by pumping. But all subsequent attempts to obtain it, except by a spontaneous flow, have entirely failed. There have been two spontaneous flows within the last six years. The last commenced on the 4th day of July 1835, and continued about six weeks, during which time 20 bbls. of oil were obtained. The oil and the salt water with which it is invariably combined during these flows, are forced up into the pump, supposed by the gas, above 200 feet, and thence through the spout into a covered trough, where the water soon becomes disengaged and settles at the bottom, whilst the oil is readily skimmed from the surface. A rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, uniformly attends the flowing of the oil, whilst the gas which is there visible every day at

the top of the pump leads the passing stranger to inquire, whether the well is on fire.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

[These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.]

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs.	8 00	9 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	80	81
White,	"	—	75
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18 1/2	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	—
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's,	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	6 81
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	6 75	—
" wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	7 00
Do.	"	6 62	—
Susquehanna,	"	6 62	—
Rye,	"	5 00	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 25	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	2 75	3 25
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	87	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	—
HEMF, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100 lb.	—	9 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	—	—
OATS,	"	44	47
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	4 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	95	97
Susquehanna,	"	—	97
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 75	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 38	1 40
Red,	"	1 30	1 38
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. }	gallon.	36	37
" in hhds. }	"	35 1/2	—
" wagon price,	"	34	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	3 00	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ... }	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	28 28
One half do. }	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri. }	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	23 24

A HERD OF DURHAM STOCK

BY AUCTION.

THE entire herd of the late Dr. Hosack, at Hyde Park, New York, 7 1/2 miles above Poughkeepsie, will be sold on the 20th of May, by auction. ALSO 100 Bakewell Sheep.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	15	17
Shoulders,.....do.....	"	12	—
Middlings,.....do.....	"	13	14
Assorted, country,.....	"	13	13½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	20	22
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	20 00	45 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	—	1 87
CHOP RYE,.....	"	—	1 87
EGGS,.....	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.	8 00	—	—
No. 2,.....	6 75	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	3 50	—	—
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 25;—No. 3.....	—	6 50	—
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	15	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....do	Farmers Bank of Virginia ½¢
Other Branches,.....do	Bank of Virginia,.....do
MARYLAND.	Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,.....par	Petersburg,.....do
Hagerstown,.....½¢	Norfolk,.....do
Frederick,.....do	Winchester,.....do
Westminster,.....do	Lynchburg,.....do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville,.....do
Do. payable at Easton,.....do	Bank of the Valley,.....do
Salisbury,.....5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,.....½
Cumberland,.....½¢	Do. Charlestown, do
Millington,.....do	Do. Leesburg,.....do
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Banks,.....2½¢
Washington,.....Banks, ½¢	Ohio Banks, generally 3½¢
Georgetown,.....Banks, ½¢	New Jersey Banks gen. 1½¢
Alexandria,.....Banks, ½¢	New York City,.....½¢
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State,.....2½¢
Philadelphia,.....½¢	Massachusetts,.....2½¢
Chambersburg,.....½¢	Connecticut,.....2½¢
Gettysburg,.....do	New Hampshire,.....2½¢
Pittsburg,.....2½¢	Maine,.....2½¢
York,.....½¢	Rhode Island,.....2½¢
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1½¢	North Carolina,.....2½¢
Delaware [under \$5],.....3½¢	South Carolina,.....2½¢
Do. [over \$5],.....½¢	Georgia,.....3½¢
Michigan Banks,.....5¢	New Orleans,.....5
Canadian do.....5¢	

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



The subscriber has now the pleasure to offer to his friends a numerous collection of those splendid FLOWER ROOTS. The assortment consists of about one hundred fine varieties, embracing all the various shades and colours. Printed directions, relative to planting and general management will be furnished to each purchaser. Price 50¢ a 75¢, 1¢ a 2¢ each. A liberal discount will be made when 1 doz. or more are taken. ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. Light, near Pratt street whf. may 10

GAME CHICKENS.

FOR SALE, five dollars a pair, Game Fowls, warranted to be of genuine strain. Apply to the editor.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Advice in corn planting—prospect of a scarcity of grass and necessity for providing a substitute—spring cider—general Emory's address—farmers' work—notice of new and beautiful plants—diseases of trees and methods of cure—remarks on the culture of hardy and deciduous and evergreen plants—importance of good breeds of cattle—notice of Mr. Barney's sale—stagners in horses and sheep—management of bees—New Jersey marl beds—pasture land—root crops—growth and increase of cotton—American oil well—prices current, advertisements, &c.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

No. 36 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25, 1880.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving Bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives.	\$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do	31
13 " Permanent Bottom 43, do do do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do	50
15 " Revolving Bottom 50, do do do	56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power, 80, do do	90

His variety of Ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Threshing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Threshing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality, and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass Seed of superior quality.

mh 22—eo2m JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agricultural Repository, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also Hill side and double mould board ploughs.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: Harrows of different shapes and sizes.

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price \$20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from \$15 to \$30. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, \$75—extra knives per set \$6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power \$45—extra knives \$5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements \$30—extra knives, \$3 per set. Common dutch straw cutters from \$5 to \$7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted, Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c.

Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an Iron Foundry attached to this establishment extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass.—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of Ruffe oats.—Buckwheat, Millet, Potato Oats, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1 ROBT. SINCLAIR.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORN CATTLE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in Wilmington, Del. on Saturday, the 21st day of May, his STOCK of improved DURHAM SHORT HORNS, consisting of 6 BULLS from 1 to 2 years old, 8 COWS, and 5 HEIFERS. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. may 10 SAMUEL CANBY.

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY R. SINCLAIR, Jr., Light, near Pratt street, Baltimore.

A. signifies annual flowers.

TIME OF SOWING, LAST OF APRIL TO JUNE.

Ageratum, A.	Jacobaea, P. W., & yellow, A
Amaranthus, A.	Job's Tears.
Auricula.	Jacob's Ladder.
Argemone, gr. flowering A.	Larkspur, mixed, dble. A.
Asters, mixed Dutch, A.	Lupins, 4 sorts, A.
" China, A.	Mignonette, A.
Anemone, mixed, B.	Marygold, African mixed,
Bottle, Blue.	Ditto, French.
Balloon Vine, A.	Monk's Hood.
Broom Scotch, A.	Monkey Flower, mixed.
Balsamine.	Oleander.
Cacalia, scarlet, A.	Onethera, 5 fine sorts.
Cockscomb, A.	Pea, everlasting, A.
Clarkia, A.	Ditto, sweet, 6 sorts, A.
Chrysanthemum, mixed.	Poppy, mixed, A.
Candytuft, A.	Pinks, 6 fine sorts.
Cypress Vine, A.	" Carnation.
Catterpillars, A.	Purple Toped Clary.
Collinsia, gr. flowering, A.	Pescicaria, mixed, A.
Cobea, climbing.	Prince's Feather.
Columbine, Dble.	Primrose, purple.
Convolvulus.	Pentapetes, scarlet, A.
Cowslip.	Periwinkle, R. & white.
Canterbury Bells.	Polyanthus.
Coreopsis.	Rudbeckia, A.
Cardinal Flower, scarlet.	Snap Dragon, scarlet.
Cowslip.	Snails, A.
Devil in a Bush.	Sun Flower, A.
Euphorbia, variegated, A.	Sensitive, A.
Egg Plant, white.	Schizanthus, A.
Fox Glove, mixed.	Scarlet Synchris.
Forget me not, A.	Shot, Indian.
Gourd, 3 fine sorts, A.	Sultan, P. & white, A.
Gilia, blue.	Scabius-sweet.
Gillyflower, stock.	Swallow-wort.
ditto German, mixed.	Thistle, Scotch, A.
Honesty, or Satin Flower.	Touch-me-not, A.
Hollyhock.	Traveller's Joy.
Hedge Hogs, A.	Trailing Nalano.
Heart's Ease, A.	Virgin's Bower.
Hybiscus, gr. flowering.	Wall-flower, bloody.
Honeysuckle, French, A.	Zinnia, A.
Ipomea, mixed, A.	

ALSO—20 fine new sorts of flowers.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

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